

PLAID
WAISTS

\$2.95

Taffeta
and
Messaline

Seely's

1115 Main Street—Security Bldg.
UP ONE FLIGHT—TAKE ELEVATOR

PETTICOATS

Regular
and
Extra
Sizes
\$1.50 to
\$3.95DISTINCTIVE STYLES IN
WOMEN'S SUITS

Suits \$12.95 to \$21.50 Suit Special at \$6.95

A new lot just received. Some with fancy
fur trimmings—others are plainly tailored. All
the wanted materials and colors in this
showing.This is the suit offer of the present season.
While the suits last this price will prevail, but
they'll go quickly—so be prompt! It means a
saving of a third or more.NEW FALL WAISTS AT A SAFE
AND SURE SAVING AT SEELY'SWhite
Black
and Colors

at \$1.95

Sizes
34 to
46Truly remarkable offering—comprising Tub Silks—Crepe de
Chine—Messaline and Radium Silk. Now is a splendid time to
find out that "it's dollar saving to shop at the Women's Wear
Shop."

1000 Waists at \$1.00 each

Sizes 34 to 52 Bust

WHITE SILK WAISTS—Sizes 34 to 46
BLACK SILK WAISTS—sizes 34 to 38
PRETTY LAWN WAISTS—Sizes 34 to 52
SMART VOILE WAISTS—Sizes 34 to 52One
Dollar
Each

SPECIALLY GOOD WAISTS—SPECIALLY PRICED

SKIRTS

\$1.95 to \$4.95

Serge, Poplins and
Mixtures.
Sizes for regular and
stout figures.

Seely's

1115 Main Street—Security Bldg.
UP ONE FLIGHT—TAKE ELEVATORWINTER
COATS

\$4.95 to \$14.95

A most complete
showing of cloth mix-
tures.EPISCOPALIANS
TO CONSECRATE
BISHOP NOV. 4

Hartford, Oct. 22.—The order of service and the names of those who will officiate at the consecration of Rev. E. C. Acheson, of Middletown, as suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut, was issued today by authority of the Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, the Bishop. The service of consecration in the Book of Prayer will be followed and the service will be held in Holy Trinity church, Middletown, at 10 a. m., Nov. 4. The consecrator will be assisted by Bishop Brewster while the consecrators will be the Bishops of Massachusetts and New York; the preacher, the Bishop of Newark, N. J. (Rt. Rev. E. S. Linn), the president of the Bishops of Rhode Island and Western Massachusetts. The attending Presbyters will be the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart and the Rev. Dr. Oliver H. Raftery. The announcement of ceremonies will be the Rev. H. S. Whitehead.

The day will be marked by a conference of clergy at Middletown, preparatory to the opening of the preaching mission authorized by the last General Conference of Episcopal Churches. This will be St. Luke's chapel at the Berkeley Divinity school, opening with a service at 8:30 a. m. at which Bishop Brewster will preside. At 5:30 there will be evensong and at 7:30 the conference with 10-minute addresses on: "The Immediate Work," by Rev. S. M. Thompson; "Methods of the Mission," Rev. F. K. Fill, O. H. C.; "Missions in Town and City," Rev. Ernest De P. Miel, of Hartford; "Missions in the Rural Communities," Rev. Andersons.

The day after his consecration Bishop suffragan Acheson will officiate at Thompson.

OBITUARY

KATHERINE QUILTY.

The funeral of Katherine Quilty, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Quilty, whose death occurred following a brief illness with diphtheria, was held privately from her parents' home, 71 Whitney avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment was in St. Michael's cemetery.

PATRICK KELLEY.

Patrick Kelley, formerly of Middletown, died in Meriden on Wednesday, aged 72 years. Mr. Kelley is survived by three sons in this city, William G. Edward F. and Peter Kelley. Three other children also survive him, Michael J. Kelley of Meriden; Mrs. Margaret Carbo and Mrs. William Pease of New Haven.

HATTIE F. BRITTO.

Hattie F. widow of Andrew Britto, who formerly lived in this city, died on Oct. 18, at Middletown, O. where she was residing with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Griffith. Mrs. Britto, who with her family, lived in Cedar street here, was well known in Bridgeport. She is survived by four children, Miss Florence Britto and Theodore Britto of this city, Mrs. Edward Genzel of Stratford and Mrs. Griffith. The funeral was held this afternoon and interment was in Windsor cemetery, Middletown.

EMMA J. BURRITT PLATT.

Emma J. Burritt, widow of Charles H. Platt, died yesterday afternoon at the Bridgeport hospital, following a short illness with heart disease. For the past three months Mrs. Platt had been living at the home of C. E. Osborn in Stepney. On Tuesday she was stricken with heart trouble and removed to the hospital. She was 56 years of age and was born in Stepney, the daughter of Isiah and Mary Wheeler Burritt. She is survived by a son, Allen B. Platt, who has been in China for the past three years, and a brother, Wesley Burritt.

AMBROSE BOHAN.

Ambrose Bohan died last night at St. Vincent's hospital where he had been removed at 12 o'clock this morning suffering from a sudden attack of heart disease. Mr. Bohan, who was 38 years of age, resided at 843 Gregory street. He was born in this city the son of Michael Bohan, and had been employed in the George C. Bachelor & Co. for 18 years. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Margaret Bohan, a son, William Bohan and one brother, Thomas Bohan. The body was removed to the home taking parlors of Michael J. Gannon, 1957 Broad street, whence the funeral will be held.

STOCK MARKET

New York, Oct. 22.—Opening.—Specialties provided fresh sensations at the opening of today's dealings, while railways were again dull and heavy. Bethlehem Steel rose to 600, an eighth over previous record and twelve above yesterday's close. General Motors made a new record on its 10 point advance to 375, this distinction being shared by Studebaker, up four to 190, Willys-Overland, 3 1-2 to 255 1-2, Maxwell Motors 1 to 67 3-4, and United States Industrial Alcohol 3 1-2 to 124.

Noon.—Sales in the forenoon were on the large scale of recent recessions. Great Northern Ore and Westinghouse were the active features of the first hour. Steel taking a subordinate place. Bethlehem Steel reacted 15 points, General Motors five and Studebaker four, but these reverses were offset by a gain of seven for Baldwin Locomotive at 139 1-2 and greater strength in Westinghouse, Central Leather and other specialties. Rails were brought forward later, standard shares of that group showing gains of 1 to 2 points and contributing to a broader tone. Foreign exchange was again weak. Bonds were strong.

HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

The schooner Pearl Cullens came in with a load of brick for the Frank Miller Lumber Co. this morning. The tug George McCaffrey brought in four boats and left with three for Providence. The Robert Robinson went east with six loaded boats. The schooner Daniel Tomkins left light for New York this afternoon.

An order for 500 box cars was received by the Pullman Co. from the Georgia Central Railroad.

UNTRIMMED
HATSMade of velvet in
new shapes.
Value up to \$1.50
Sale price

50c

each

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH.

The Store that Refunds
Your Money Without Asking
Questions

THE

We Deliver Free to Any
Part of Bridgeport, Fairfield
or Stratford.

UNITED DEPART. STORES, INC.

Corner Main and Golden Hill Streets
Bridgeport, Conn.OSTRICH
FEATHERS
BOASIn a variety of
colors. Value \$2.
Sale Price

\$1.00

each

Fourth Anniversary Sale

HIGH GRADE SUITS

For Women and Misses

AT A SENSATIONAL LOW PRICE

These Suits are a sample line
of one of the leading manufac-
turers of New York. The styles
are all new and are fur trimmed.
Value \$25.00. Special Saturday

\$15

Children's
BonnetsA manufacturer's
sample line of children's
bonnets at less than the
cost of material, made of
plush, velvet and cor-
duroy. Beautiful styles.
Value up to \$2.00. Sale
price

\$1.50

SUIT Limit 1 to customer

GLOVES

16 button length, in white
and black, these are called
Mendes and they are gen-
erally sold for \$1.50
Value 25c.
Sale price 69c
Limit 1 pair to customerWomen's outing flannel
petticoats in pink and blue
stripe with scalloped flounce,
full size.
Value 39c.
Sale price 25c
EACHWomen's night gowns of
firm quality outing flannel,
with collar, in pink stripe
only.
Value 50c.
Sale price 39c
EACH

HOSIERY

For the Anniversary Sale

Women's silk lisle hose,
fine quality, double heel and
toe, fast black.
Value 25c.
Sale price 19c
PAIRChildren's fine ribbed hose
in white and black with dou-
ble heel and toe, all
sizes, Value 15c.
Sale price 12 1/2 c
PAIRWomen's fleece lined hose,
medium weight, double heel
and toe, garter top.
Value 15c.
Sale price 11c
PAIRWomen's satin finish hose
in black only, with high
spliced heel, double sole and
toe.
Value 49c.
Sale price 12 1/2 c
PAIR

Men's Furnishings

For the Anniversary Sale

Men's all wool working
shirts with soft collar, in
grey, tan and navy.
Value \$1.00.
Sale price 79c
EACHMen's night shirts of heavy
quality outing flannel, in
pink and blue stripes,
all sizes, Value \$1.
Sale price 69c
EACHBoys' outing flannel night
shirts, firm quality, pink and
blue stripes.
Value 50c.
Sale price 39c
EACHMen's cashmere hose, in
black and natural, double
heel and toe.
Value 15c.
Sale price 12 1/2 c
PAIRWARTIME ELECTRIFIED BARBED WIRE
COST PUSSY ALL OF HER NINE LIVES

INNOCENT VICTIM OF THE WAR

Barbed wire is playing its important part in this war, as it has in several former wars, succeeding or supplanting the "cheval de frise" formerly employed to stop chariots and hinder advances. It is reported that the German forces have closed the Dutch-Belgian frontier by means of barbed wire fences or barriers carrying powerful electrical currents. The photograph shows a German removing with an insulated hook the body of a cat which had been killed by contact with the wires.

DAY OF POTATO
IS COMING SAY
AGRICULTURISTSWant November 25 Set Aside
for Honoring Tubers in
United States.The night has a thousand days and
a potato less than half that, consid-
erably, but never-the-less-known-less
the 25th of November is to be Na-
tional Potato Day. On that day the
nation will celebrate the presence of
the potato—boiled, stewed or fried—
in our midst, where—heaven protect
us!—it frequently remains.A national proclamation has been
issued by the Orange Judd farm
weeklies calling upon the faithful to
co-operate with the husbandmen ofthe nation in putting the potato
where it belongs on the table. In an
effort to make this possible scores of
editors combine to show what means
may be taken by the small townships
to drive the interested townspersons
potato mad for the nonce.For instance, do you personally
know how to run a potato fair? Well,
here it is in a mighty brief paragraph:
To run a speaking potato fair one
need simply exhibit plates of the dif-
ferent varieties of potatoes, each cor-
rectly labelled; reports of their yield,
small and big crops and their why
and wherefore, all the different im-
plements, tools, apparatus employed
in producing and harvesting the crop,
manures, fertilizers, lime, agricultural
chemicals for potatoes, with photos of
their results; right and wrong
methods of spraying, harvesting,
storing, shipping, marketing; names
and addresses of dealers and commis-
sion merchants who handle potatoes,
those who are satisfactory, and espe-
cially those who are not reliable or
who have proven to be swindlers.According to the circular sent out
yesterday the longest argument ever
made regarding the potato, any one
who fails to give one of these fairs or
something like it on November 25, hasnot the interest of the American potato
to at heart. They could, as a matter
of fact, see it cut into chips or shot
to Julianne pieces without shedding
a tear, or, at least, only one.The circular makes it clear that the
potato is to get a square deal for the
first time in its warty existence on
the day specified, but no mention is
made about what city dwelling per-
sons should do to show that they are
in the party. Apparently one may
hang out anything from a flag to an
empty vine on that day without in-
sulting the committee.This is another movement very
much like the "buy a bale of cotton"
campaign and the purpose of it is to
get the potato crop distributed. In
the case of a bale of cotton one found
it necessary to play southern songs
to it and keep it in the sun during
the time that the south was being
helped, but in the case of the potato
there is an end of novel table uses
to which it may be sentenced. It
seems likely that the "buy a cake of
ice" and the "buy a bunch of paw
paws" movements are but a matter
of time.Anyway, hail to the potato! Long
may it mash!Teuton Women Save
Much Money As Men
Fight For CountryBerlin, Oct. 20.—Labor statisticians,
who have been watching the situation
closely and critically as the months
of war have passed, agree with a
fair degree of unanimity on the gen-
eral effect of the conflict on wages,
but disagree to some extent on the
relation between the wages paid to-
day and the cost of living—as to
whether or not the workman's pay
has increased as fast as prices of
foodstuffs have.They agree that the men in the
"war materials" trades, and the wo-
men for that matter, today are re-
ceiving 50, 75 and even 100 per cent.
more than they ever did before. In
most cases the advance is nearer to
100 per cent than 50 or 75 because
there is no limit to the amount of
work to do, there is unlimited oppor-
tunity for over-time work, wages are
higher than usual and help is scarce.
In other skilled trades that supply
ordinary needs—the printing and car-
penter trade for instance—the ad-
vance, it is agreed, is neither so great
nor so even. The printer is making
from 3 to 5 marks a day more than
he used to; the carpenter's gain de-
pends on how much work he has the
strength or the inclination to do; the
brewer is getting an even 10 marks
more a week; the leather worker, like
the carpenter, can be gauged only by
his capacity.The benefits accruing to the un-
skilled workers simply cannot be es-
timated because they are so variable
and so dependent upon employers' gen-
erosity, chance circumstances and the
like. The authorities are agreed that
these workers have been less ben-
efited than any others, but find it
impossible to determine the degree
of benefit.Alwin Koersten, Secretary of the
Central Employment Bureau of the
Berlin trades union, who might be termed
a walking statistical office, and who
is constantly in close touch with
workers of all kinds, is positive that
living costs have advanced faster
than wages, and that the "war ma-
terials" workers are the only ones
who have kept up.He is convinced that food prices
have risen from 80 to 100 per cent,
or faster than the wages either of
unskilled labor or of those branches
of skilled labor not engaged in mak-
ing war materials. Though far from
being a pessimist, his inclination is to
look at the matter from the stand-
point of the many who have had a
minimum of gain out of higher wages.Max Steffen, head of the huge em-
ployment agency for unskilled work-
men, even less than Mr. Koersten, be-
lieves that prices have outstripped
wages, chiefly because he is in closest
touch with the great mass of men,
and women, on whom the effect of
the war has been more to give them
work than to raise the wages they
have been getting.He has seen most of the thousands
who drift into his enormous estab-
lishment placed where they can earn
a livelihood more readily than ever
before, but he also has heard from
countless lips the story of the diffi-
culty of making both ends meet. His
own experiences with the cost of liv-
ing has made him loathe to believe
the war has been an unmitigated benefit
for the worker who stays at home.Quite a different opinion is Dr. O.
Becker, head of the Association of
German Employment Bureaus, who
forms his opinion from facts and fig-
ures gathered from all parts of the
German empire, and who, in conse-quence, believes that the general sit-
uation of the workman has vastly
improved and that his wages, by and
large, have gone up faster than the
cost of living.In arriving at this decision he takes
into account the situation of the un-
skilled workers, and in agreeing with
Mr. Steffen that their wage increases
have not been appreciably great, be-
lieves that the more and more favor-
able status of the country worker,
in conjunction with the rapid decrease
in non-employment, over-balances
higher prices.The women, far more than the men,
have been the gainers in the unskilled
trades, and to them, it is believed,
is due the large and unexpected in-
crease in savings deposits which the
banks have recorded. A portion of
them—the minority it is estimated—
have, it is true, had to go to work
alongside husbands and brothers who
are not serving in the army, but a
larger portion are comparatively
prosperous.This is due, as Mr. Koersten ex-
plains, roughly to two things. In the
first place the biggest eater and most
expensive member of the family, the
man, is gone and the expenses of his
upkeep are being met by the govern-
ment. In the second place the wo-
man now has more than once source
of income—her share of her husband's
pay and what she herself earns. This
applies of course only to the work-
ing woman.Some fifty thousand women in
Berlin are doing men's work. The
greater part of them at the same time
receive from the state at least some-
thing toward their support. The exact
ratio of the present family income to
that of, say, fourteen months ago,
is unobtainable, but it is believed in
a large number of cases to be nearly
as great as before.With the family's chief expense
away, it has been possible for the
women to establish almost a record in
saving. Thus the July deposits in
Berlin savings banks this year were
1,365,000 marks, as against 873,000
marks last year. The withdrawals
reached 4,105,000 marks, in compar-
ison with 2,236,000 marks in 1914, an
unusually high figure caused by the
war scare.At the Berlin Municipal Savings
Bank alone the 197,631 depositors
during the year ending August 31,
1915, banked 7,518,615 marks, an
average of about 70 marks where the
average in 1913 and 1912 was only
57 marks, and in 1911 60 marks. In
1912 the savings books averaged 478
marks, in 1913 the figure rose to 487
and in 1914 to 506 marks. This aver-
age dropped in April only to 467 marks
after 19,560,000 marks had been
withdrawn by depositors within
twelve days, and 18,000,000 and 30,
000,000 respectively had been put in-
to the two war loans.

SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

The Swiss system which results in
a large citizen soldiery ready for in-
stant duty in case of moderate ex-
pense, is often mentioned.The following information in regard
to it may be of interest. The facts
are on the authority of an ex-Swiss
officer.On the third of August last, Switzer-
land the oldest of the republics,
showed the world that within forty-
eight hours she could mobilize her
army of 300,000 men and have it dis-
tributed on the strategically important
points along the French-German-
Austrian-Italian border.Only a small fraction of the time
consumed in the training of the best
standing armies of Europe is used in
bringing Switzerland citizen-soldiery
to the same or a greater degree ofefficiency, and by all who have sought
it the answer has been found in the
schools of Switzerland.At the age of eight every Swiss
school boy begins his course of phys-
ical training. It gradually takes up
more of his time until he completes
his sixteenth year.The whole course of physical in-
struction, even during the years of
immaturity, is under the supervision
of the federal war department. There
is but one primer for the physical
training in the schools and that is
issued and edited by the war department.
The teacher is the primary military
instructor of every Swiss boy.Hand in hand with the physical
training of the Swiss boy at school
goes that of the cadet corps, where
the lad undergoes all of the exercises
of the school for the soldier to that
of the school of battalion, and where
he receives a thorough and sys-
tematic course in rifle practice and
firing theory. Rifle practice for the
youngsters is accorded in absolute
military fashion, including range and
field exercises.Preparatory courses for boys be-
tween the ages of sixteen and twenty
form another division of the pre-
paratory work. These preparatory
courses consist of exercises each Sun-
day morning all through Switzerland
under the leadership of officers.An infantry soldier enters service
at his twentieth year, serves for sixty-
seven days in a school for recruits,
and after that serves for thirteen days
each year until he is twenty-eight. He
belongs to the first line for four years
longer—until he is thirty-two, but is
not bound to do any yearly service
during that period.From thirty-two to forty-two he
belongs to the second line or Land-
wehr. In this capacity he serves for
one week every second year. For six
years, until he is forty, he serves in
the Landsturm and is called to the
colors twice for a period of one week.
In addition every Landwehr and
Landsturm soldier has to present him-
self for annual inspection when he
must account for the care of his uni-
form and arms.In civil life every Swiss soldier,
which means every able Swiss citi-
zen of military age, is a member of a
rifle club, under the supervision of
which he undergoes a yearly rifle
shooting test, consisting of thirty-six
shots with a minimum of 75 per cent.
hits and 60 per cent. points for each
exercise.Government shooting tournaments
are held every three years and the
highest award in these events is the
title of "Master Shot" given to those
who make seventy-five hits out of
one hundred shots within an 8-inch
circle, in kneeling position, at a dis-
tance 320 yards. In 1910, at Bern,
128 Master Shots qualified.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 21.—Poor to prime
steers sold at \$5.75 to \$9.25 per 100
lbs.; extra Virginia 10; oxen at
\$1.25 to \$1.75; bulls at \$4 to \$5.25;
at \$2.50 to \$3. Dressed beef 10 to 14 1/2 c.
for city dressed native sides; extra
beef, 15c.Common to choice veals sold at
\$7.50 to \$12 per 100 lbs.; culls at \$4
to \$7; grassers at \$5 to \$6; yearlings at
\$4 to \$4.50. City dressed veals 14 to
18 1/2 c.; country dressed 12 1/2 to 15 c.Common to fairly good sheep sold
at \$3.75 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; culls at
\$2.50 to \$3.50; common to prime lambs
at \$7.75 to \$8.75; culls at \$6 to \$6.50.
Dressed mutton 8 to 11 1/2 c.; dressed
lambs 12 to 14 1/2 c.; country dressed hot-
house lambs \$8 per carcass; medium
and heavy at \$8.30 to \$8.40 per 100
lbs.; roughs at \$6.50.